

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES for 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]



THE FREE TRADER.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, November 3, 1843.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of La Salle county are requested to meet at the court house at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday the 14th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the district convention to be held at Ottawa on the Thursday following, and of transacting such other business as may be deemed proper. By order of the

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3.

Presidential Electors.

We observe the State Register takes ground against the proposition made by several democratic papers, that the conventions of the judicial circuits to select delegates to the national convention shall also appoint the presidential electors. Now we think the proposition a good one, and cannot see the force of the Register's objections. Indeed the only one deserving of consideration is, that the step would be premature, as there is yet no presidential candidate in the field. But in reply it may be urged that, if the conventions of the circuits cannot find men on whom they can rely with sufficient certainty to vote for the nominee of the national convention, they may appoint a time for holding other conventions to nominate electors after the adjournment of the national convention. All the reasons for having the delegates to the national convention appointed by single districts are applicable in favor of appointing electors in the same manner. It both cases it is taking the management of our political matters out of the hands of the mere politicians, of juncos, and cliques, and placing them into the hands of the people, the safest repository of all political power.

Gov. Ford.

The vindictive spirit manifested by the Alton Telegraph, Sangamo Journal, and other whig and anti-canonical prints of this state towards Gov. Ford, is sufficient evidence that he is nobly discharging his duty as a democrat, and faithfully sustaining the best interests of the state. The low-flung abuse of the prints in question, cannot fail to operate favorably on the democracy, and cause a united and zealous stand to be taken in defence of democratic men and measures. The noble stand taken by Gov. Ford to sustain the best interests of the state, and to promote the triumph of correct principles, subjects him to the envy and abuse of every demagogue and disorganizer in the state, aided and encouraged by the entire batch of whig journals. In the south, he is openly assailed for his devotion to the canal; in the centre, a horde of office-seekers surround him, who are entering in their efforts to fan the flame of discord, and frequently attack the long cherished principles of the party to carry out their unholy ends; and at the north, he has an organized force of well drilled political opponents, who are increasing in their labors to undermine and overthrow the leading measures of his administration, even at the expense of the prosperity of the state, in order that they may make political capital. In view of all this, it becomes the imperative duty of every democrat to firmly stand by his arms, and whether assailed by the open enemy or professed friend, manfully battle for his principles and the best interests of Illinois.

The Peoria Register.

After a suspension of three or four weeks, has again made its appearance, under the auspices of Mr. Thomas J. Pickett as publisher, and William F. Bryan, Esq., of Peoria, editor. The size of the Register remains unaltered, but the quantity of reading matter, by the substitution of smaller type than that formerly used, has been greatly increased. Mr. Bryan acquires himself creditably in his new vocation, though we opine a majority of his readers would prefer it if his style was less turgid. He "goes it strong" for Clay, and the principles of the universal whig party generally, in which may be met with all sorts of disappointment, but in every thing else with abundance of success!

Bad Business.

The "Times," the new paper at Springfield, is defending E. Peck, the famous Canadian councilman. Caution, Master Brooks! caution! "all great Neptune's ocean" cannot wash him clean, and the farther you keep away from him the better is your chance of not becoming defiled.

CONGRUITY.—It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that the lovers of fun and music in this community are to have a treat this evening at the court house, from Mr. FATEK. Having had the pleasure, on several occasions, of hearing Mr. F., we can assure the public that he is by no means one of those humbugs by whom the western public are so frequently imposed upon.

Two or three of the leading whig papers in New York have lately come out for Daniel Webster for vice president, to be run on the ticket with Clay, and, in consequence, the ultra Clay papers that were but recently unsparing in their denunciation of Mr. Webster for his Panuill Hall speech are placed in a most awkward predicament. The faces they make at the proposition are comical in the extreme. They dare not oppose it, for they fear Webster's power, and yet they would as soon run Captain Tyler as him. Accordingly they have plenty of smiles for Mr. Webster, but carry poniards under their cloaks, and we venture the prediction that in less than six months Mr. Webster will be "laid out cold."

IMPORTANT CANAL NEWS.

Correspondence of the Free Trader, Bozons, Oct. 19, 1843.

Messrs. Editors.—One of the Commissioners of Illinois arrived yesterday by the steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool. The other Commissioner remains to settle some details. They have at last made an arrangement with the bond-holders which will secure the completion of the canal. The bond-holders agree to advance, first half a million, and then if the state continues to show a disposition to be honest, they agree to continue the advances until the canal is completed. But they reserve the right after the advance of half a million, to withhold the remainder if the state attempts to break faith or repudiate her debts.

Among the subscribers to the loan are the eminent houses of Baring, Brothers & Co., Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, N. M. Rothschild & Sons, and Magniac, Jardine & Co., besides other wealthy houses. The interest and capital, therefore, which is now enlisted will secure the completion of the canal at an early day, unless the madness of the state should prevent it. After the bond-holders have advanced half a million more, there can be no doubt but that they will advance the remainder, unless prevented by the dishonesty of the state, for the half million advanced will be a dead loss without the advance of the remainder; so we need have no fear of failure on the part of the bond-holders, if the state pursues the course which honesty and policy both dictate. The bond-holders are not only willing to complete the canal, but they are willing to aid Illinois in the completion of any other of her important public works, if she will only try to help herself. "Do what is right—pay according to your means, and act towards us as you would require a debtor to act towards you"—was the language of the bond-holders to the agents of the state. They ask for no impossibilities, but they ask for honest and honorable treatment from the state—if she is not willing to grant it, she is not deserving of aid or sympathy. But I have too much confidence in the honor and integrity of the citizens of Illinois, to believe for a single moment that they have any other desire than the payment of the public debt. The bond-holders say: "If you only show a desire to pay according to your means, we care not how small the payment may be at first, we know that the rapid increase of the wealth of the state will soon enable you to pay in full." Illinois now stands fair in Europe, and if she ever loses the confidence and respect of her creditors, it must be her own fault.

The Commissioners have made an arrangement for emigration next spring, which will throw a flood of wealth and population into our state. Some of the wealthiest men in Europe have lent their encouragement to it. The star of Illinois is in the ascendant, and I earnestly pray that it may continue to ascend until it reaches that high destiny that nature designed for it!

The agent of the bond-holders, who has been selected from Boston, will accompany the Commissioner immediately to Illinois, to commence operations.

Yours truly,

ALMA.

The following is the contract signed by the European bondholders. The "statement" mentioned in the beginning, is we presume the one that was laid before the bondholders in New York last spring, containing a list of the property belonging to the canal—the lands, lots, water power, &c., with an estimate of their probable value; and as that statement was strictly correct, there will of course be no difficulty in verifying it to the satisfaction of the firms mentioned, especially as the agent for that purpose is selected from Boston. And there can be no difficulty on account of the 7th condition—that over \$400,000 shall be subscribed—since the subscriptions already exceed that sum. In addition, we see it stated in New York papers, that the holders of the \$1,000,000 bonds in this country are ready to advance their whole proportion of the loan, (32 per cent.) if the contract below can be carried into effect. The amount thus raised, then, would be about \$800,000, which would be available for operations next summer, and would be more than sufficient to put the canal in operation to July. As to the other conditions, it is presumed that they are not such as to prevent the commencement of the work in the spring; but that will depend upon the action of the governor in the matter.

The undersigned, holders of Illinois canal bonds, having had under our consideration the above statement of the commissioners deputed by the governor of the state of Illinois, and the circular issued by them, bearing date May 25th, 1843, considering that the canal bonds were issued, and not of the canal alone, and that the state was bound to provide for payment of the interest thereon; and that, in fact, no provision is by the said act made for fulfillment of such obligations, but the creditors are left to the chance of the success of the canal, are not prepared to subscribe one of the proportions of the sum of \$1,600,000 necessary to complete the canal in the manner contemplated by the act of the legislature, but we are nevertheless willing, and hereby agree to advance to the trustees to be appointed in manner pointed out by the said act, the sums set opposite to our respective names in the list of the commissioners, for the immediate purpose of continuing the works in progress; such sums being at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent. on the canal bonds held by us respectively, subject to the following conditions:

1st. That the facts contained in the preceding statement shall be verified to the satisfaction of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Magniac, Jardine & Co., by an agent to be named by them on behalf of the bondholders; and that the said Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Magniac, Jardine & Co., shall also be satisfied of the power of the governor to carry this proposal into effect.

2d. That the governor of the state shall enter into a contract, under the provisions of the 21st section of the act for securing the repayment of the moneys to be advanced by us, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. upon the canal and lands, in manner pointed out in the said act of the legislature of Illinois, and shall, for that purpose, vest the said canal and lands in trustees as there mentioned.

interest, any thing in the said act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. That the subscribers or holders of certificates of this subscription shall be entitled, at any time, to register canal bonds held by them to the extent of eight times the amount of such subscription, and upon payment of the remaining 19 1/2 per cent. required by the act; and that such bonds shall have such priority in payment of principal and interest, as is by the act provided for registered canal bonds.

5. That certificates bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and payable to bearer, shall be issued to us for the sums by us respectively agreed to be advanced as aforesaid; and the governor of the state shall in the contract to be enacted, release all conditions contained in the act for forfeiting the sums advanced, or for determining the trust, before the full payment of our advances and interest; and it shall be provided that no subscribers shall be responsible for, nor shall their securities, or the priorities thereof, be affected or prejudiced by the acts or defaults of any other subscribers; and further, that in case of difference between the trustees, as to the application of the money subscribed towards completion of the canal and works, or as to any other matters entrusted to them, the decision of the majority shall be conclusive.

6. The governor of the state of Illinois shall engage to urge upon the legislature in their next session, to make provision out of the resources of the state, and if need be by taxation, for payment of the future interest on its public debt, including the canal bonds, to such extent as the means of the state will enable it, and further to issue debentures of the state, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for the dividends now in arrears, and such part of the dividends as shall not be provided for as aforesaid.

7. The signatures to the above engagement are to be of no force, unless the sum of \$400,000 at least shall be subscribed; and it is understood that the said Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Magniac, Jardine & Co., contract no responsibility, either towards the state or the subscribers, by the exercise of their judgment on the question submitted to them.

The Canal Loan.

The London Commercial Chronicle, received by the Hibernia, publishes at length the proposal of our Commissioners to the canal bondholders, and the reply thereto, embracing the conditions upon which the European bondholders agree to advance the state \$500,000, remarking as follows:

We readily give publicity to the subjoined proposal, by the commissioners of the state of Illinois, to the holders of the Illinois canal stock, for raising funds to complete the Illinois & Michigan Canal, upon the security of the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of Illinois, passed at its last session, and to an answer thereto, which, in the character of "Underwritten," already embraces the eminent firms of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam; Messrs. Rothschild, of London; Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.; and Messrs. Magniac, Jardine & Co.

The signatures of these influential houses will probably induce many parties to follow their example, and lend finally to the acceptance and fulfillment of the conditions therein expressed. This document forms a most important feature in the history of American finance, and is the first practical movement that has taken place, since the crash of 1836, really calculated to re-establish American credit. The news brought by the last steamer speaks most favorably of trade, and of an advance in the price in American stocks; but we have seen nothing on the part of the indebted states calculated to increase confidence in the expectations held by their unfortunate and suffering creditors, that they will provide, by adequate taxation, for the payment of the interest on their public debt. This is much to be regretted, and the liberal conduct of the great firms above mentioned, in coming forward as they have done, is made thus more remarkably prominent. If it be properly met and appreciated in America, the step they have taken will do much to restore credit and confidence, not only in the state of Illinois, but in other American states. If, on the other hand, any difficulty is allowed to appear, any "hitch" to interfere, or to produce even a delay in the fulfillment of the obligations on the part of Illinois, the consequences will be most fatal, and all confidence in the good faith of the indebted states will be sunk for ever.

That Letter.

The Sangamo Journal endorses the foul abuse heaped upon Mr. Ryan by the Alton Telegraph, and in addition asserts that the letter published in this paper and attributed to him represents the holders of our bonds in England "as every thing but fair and honorable men." Now, if we may be permitted to use plain language, this is an impudent falsehood, and we challenge the Journal to prove its statement. In the letter alluded to there is not a syllable that can by a fair construction be construed into abuse of our bondholders. The remarks of the writer are throughout of a general nature, and are not intended to apply to particular individuals, but to the English people as a nation; and the Journal should know that to denounce England as a nation is one thing, and to denounce individuals in that nation is another. Men will often readily do in a collective body what they would shrink from as individuals. And this is peculiarly applicable to England. The wrongs that nation has inflicted on millions of human beings in every quarter of the world, are matters of history, and have never been attempted to be denied. It is for these wrongs, and particularly those inflicted on her own subjects, that England has been censured by so many writers, and among them by the author of the letter in question. And will the Journal pretend that this censure is not just—that a single statement in the letter spoken of is not true? And yet the great body of the English people as individuals may be honest and honorable men. Who doubts that a large majority of the British ministers, or of the members of parliament, as individuals, are fair and honorable men, and yet the British ministry and parliament, as collective bodies, have been guilty of every species of enormities. So the Journal is in the habit of weekly denouncing the democratic party in all sorts of harsh terms, yet we have no doubt there are many individual democrats whom the editor really recognizes as friends and honorable men, and he would think it very hard if they would apply all the abuse he heaps upon the "locofoco party" to themselves as individuals.—Can the Journal now see the difference between denunciation of a collective body and of the individuals that compose it?

Tennessee U. S. Senators.

The legislature of Tennessee, in convention of the two houses, on the 17th ult., elected E. H. FOSTER and SPENCER JARNAGIN, both whigs, senators of the United States, the first to fill the unexpired term of the late Felix Grundy, and the other the six years' term commencing with the 4th of March, 1841. In both elections the vote stood 54 to 41.

Fortenberry.

Jas. Christie in having so much "deposited" in the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co.

The Chicago Lots.—The Alton Telegraph.

It will be recollected a few weeks ago we expressed ourselves curious to know what the Alton Telegraph and Sangamo Journal would have to say in relation to the prices brought by the forfeited lots sold in Chicago. So far as the Telegraph is concerned, our curiosity is now satisfied—perfectly satisfied. The editor in his last says nearly a column in relation to those prices, and if we had plenty of sea room, we would publish his sayings entire, for they are assuredly a curiosity in their way. We challenge all the editors in creation to crowd into the same amount of space as much ridiculous slang, downright falsehood, and sectional bigotry.

The editor asserts, first, that the forfeited lots in Chicago sold "at rates exceeding the price of real estate in New York, Philadelphia or Boston;" second, that the ten per cent. of the purchase money paid down was paid "in certificates issued by the canal commissioners to contractors, worth but from 15 to 20 cents on the dollar," "which," he says, "comes as near within a fraction of nothing as possible;" third, that "the appraisers in fixing the value of these lots at \$50,000 acted in good faith, and came somewhere near the real value in their assessment;" and fourth, that "this sale has been run up at this enormous rate to give the canal property a fictitious value," in order to deceive the agent of the foreign canal bondholders who is expected shortly to visit this country to examine the security the canal property will afford for a loan to complete that work.

Now, we submit to the candid reader whether such assertions would be likely to come from a sane mind. First he says the lots sold at enormous rates—higher than New York, Philadelphia, or Boston property would sell—then that they were paid in scrip worth 15 to 20 per cent., their cost to the purchasers was "within a fraction of nothing"—then that they were appraised at what they were really worth, but sold at prices immeasurably beyond that, and yet if scrip was worth no more than he says it was, the lots really cost the purchasers no more than what they were appraised at. And yet he says they were run up to far beyond their real worth, by men who had no notion of buying them, but whose only object was to gull the agent of the bondholders! Was there ever such a bundle of inconsistencies!

But the editor of the Telegraph states what he must know to be false, when he says the "certificates" in which the payments on these lots were made, were worth but "from 15 to 20 cents on the dollar." He knows that they were really sold during the sales at Chicago at from 35 to 40 cts., in cash, and that most of the purchasers of lots were contractors who took these certificates from the state at par and would part with them for little less. But suppose they were worth but 30 per cent., (at which few could now be got,) there having been over \$50,000 of them paid down at the recent sale, it then follows that some 50 men in Chicago voluntarily stepped forward and paid down some \$18,000 in cash to deceive the agent of the canal bondholders. A very likely story! Some four months ago the Telegraph boasted loudly of the sale in that city of some State Bank property, which brought double or treble what it was appraised at, and pointed to it as an evidence of the prosperity of Alton. There too but a part of the purchase money was paid down, and in paper worth less than canal scrip. Might we not just as reasonably infer that some liberal soul, Altonians were trying to "come it" over some strangers, by deceiving them as to the real value of property in Alton?

"Terror?"

"TRIUMPH OF HENRY CLAY."—The result of the elections in Maryland, Ohio, and Georgia, cannot but gladden the heart, and elevate the hopes of every Whig in the land. The signal triumph of the Whigs in each of the aforementioned states, has struck terror into the ranks of our opponents.—Alton Telegraph.

"STRUCK TERROR!" have they, Mr. Telegraph! Awful! In Ohio, where "Tip & Ty" had a majority of 23,000 in 1840, the democrats at the late election elected 12 of the 21 congressmen, and have a majority on joint ballot in the state legislature! Is this your terror? In Maryland and Georgia, where the whigs carried every thing before them in '40, they have now barely escaped defeat! In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, and Michigan, which the whigs carried in '40 have since been redeemed and the democratic flag now floats in triumph in all these states. Is this the terror you speak of, Mr. Telegraph? Verily, your sole-leather conscience must have been strained to give utterance to such silly bombast.

Information Wanted.—Catharine Wilber, of Genesee Valley Post Office, Allegany county, N. Y., says she is anxious to hear from John Palmer and his family.—Milwaukee Courier.

If Catharine will call on us we will take great pleasure in showing her the residence of Mr. John Palmer and family, whom she will find comfortably situated, happy as lords, and all big democrats.

Mr. Audubon and party arrived last evening, in good health and spirits. He ascended the Missouri to some distance above Fort Union, above the mouth of the Yellowstone, and expresses himself much pleased with the excursion. He discovered a number of birds and plants, and brought down with him a variety of curiosities, together with a grey fox, badger, deer, &c., which they succeeded in taking alive. In the spring he proposes to extend his trip to the mountains.—St. Louis Republican, Oct. 20.

How about that extraordinary animal the newspapers talked so much about, which made such a horrid noise, and took such amazing leaps, and looked like a kangaroo, and all that? Was there really such an animal found, or was it a hoax? Do tell.

It is stated that Mr. George Bancroft, the distinguished historian, has been tendered the office of minister to France. If he should accept, American literature will be pretty ably represented at the courts of Europe. Mr. Wheaton at Berlin, Irving at Madrid, Everett at London, and Bancroft at Paris, have all distinguished themselves greatly by their devotion to literature. Mr. Bancroft will be the only locofoco among them; and it is a great pity that a mind as superior should be bewildered and lost in the mazes of locofocoism.—St. Louis Republican.

Are you not slandering our minister to Spain? We have seen it frequently stated and have all ways been under the impression that Mr. Irving was a democrat. It seems scarcely possible that so clever a head should be carried away by the humbug of whigery.

Foreign News.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 18th, from Liverpool, bringing news from England up to Oct. 4. The most important items are the loss of the East India mail steamer and the revolution in Greece.

The Hon. East India Company's mail steamship Memnon, from Bombay, was lost on the evening of the first of August, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast of Africa, near the Aden. All the mails were totally destroyed. The passengers and treasure were saved. Much blame is attached to the commander on this occasion. She struck on a reef after he had been warned by the officer on watch of the vicinity of land, and the consequent danger.

The revolution in Greece puts to blush that of the three glorious days of July, in France. It commenced at two o'clock in the night of the 14th Sept., and was accomplished within twelve hours afterwards, and without the cost of one human life. The council of state, the army, and the citizens of Athens, united in forcing King Otho the dismissal of his ministers, and the calling of a national assembly to draw up a definitive constitution of Greece. And when it is recollected that they have had to endure the frustration of their first revolution, it is not to be wondered at that the Greeks resolved on wringing from the fears of their sovereign that constitution they could no longer hope for from his justice. It is not thought that the "protecting powers" will interfere to prevent the sitting of the national assembly, though the settlement of the constitution to be proposed by that body will no doubt be jealously watched. The king, it is said yielded with a bad grace, when he found that resistance would be unavailing. It was eleven o'clock, A. M., before his obsequy was subdued.

Trade continues to improve, and there has been another advance in cotton. At Liverpool, nearly all the American pork has been bought up for the West Indies. Prices remained firm.

One of the London papers hints plainly that the Queen is again in an "interesting situation!"—Good gracious!

Judge DOUGLASS, who until lately was confined to his bed by a malignant fever with which he was taken shortly after the election, were happy to learn, has so far recovered as to be able to travel, and is now on his way to Onondaga county, New York, on a visit to his mother, his only surviving parent, who resides there, and whom he has not before visited for seven years.

Mr. HOSE, of the Galena district, who has also been dangerously ill since the election, we learn, is convalescent and will probably be able to be at his post at the meeting of congress.

Vermont Legislature.—The legislature of this state assembled at Montpelier on the 12th ultimo. The Hon. John Mattocks was elected Governor; Hon. Horace Eaton Lt. Governor; and the Hon. John Spaulding Treasurer.

Amos Kendall and the Congress Printing.—Mr. Kendall having been frequently asked whether he is a candidate for the printing of the lower house of congress, in his last Exposition comes out and says he is not, that he has no right to expect it, but if the democratic members insist on giving it to him he would refuse to take it; and we should like to know who would.

Northern Indiana.—The Logansport Gazette says, "The opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal has infused new life into the business of northern Indiana. The villages along the line of the canal have taken a new start, and great additions to their population and business have been made."

Large Oxen.—The Rochester Democrat, speaking of the Agricultural Fair now being held in that place, says: We noticed yesterday among the first arrivals three very large oxen from the farm of Jeremiah Brown, Ridgeway, Orleans county. They are mammoths, as may be inferred from their presumed weight:

The brute ox (estimated)	4,000 lbs.
Largest red ox	3,800
Smallest red ox	2,500

A Curiosity.—The Cincinnati Message has the following: "We were surprised to see a man yesterday with a cigar in his mouth, and a volume of smoke issuing from the back of his neck. The man had been shot five years ago, the ball entering the back of his neck and coming out at the mouth, which is very capacious and generally wide open. The wound had healed, but left the hole made by the passage of the bullet. He keeps it corked up, except when smoking, and sometimes, when in a great hurry, he eats with his mouth, while his drink is poured by a servant into the bullet hole!"

Hints to the Fair Sex.—The unmarried gentlemen of Northumberland, Pa., the Berwick Sentinel states, have formed themselves into an association denominated the "Shirt and Pie Club," the principal object of which is to ensure suitable wives. To effect this, each member is bound, under a penalty of \$50, not to marry a lady who cannot, by two credible witnesses, be proved to be able to cut out and sew a shirt, make a pie, and darn a pair of stockings; and he must, within six months after his marriage, under a similar penalty, be able to establish that his lady has made at least a dozen pair of stockings. The idea has been borrowed from a club in the south, where the scheme has been eminently successful, as the young ladies, seeing that what in modern parlance are usually denominated accomplishments, were at a discount, turned their attention to what was really useful, and were consequently rewarded with good husbands.

A Toll Steeper.—The steeple of Trinity Church (Episcopalian), New York, is to be two hundred and eighty feet high, being fifty feet higher than any other steeple in the United States, and nearly a hundred feet higher than the Bunker Hill Monument.

Ascending and Descending.—It is stated that, on one of the principal thoroughfares across the Green Mountains in Vermont, in ascending the mountain, you pass three public houses, the first of which is kept by Mr. Chasum, the second by Mr. Ketchum, and the third and last of course by Mr. Killum. In descending the other side you pass three other taverns, kept by a Lord, an Angel, and a Devil, respectively.

A young Woman, and six Children lost in the woods.

On Wednesday the 13th ult., a Miss Rebecca Guinter, a young woman living at or near the forks of the Phillipsburg and Birmingham road, in clearfield county, Pa., accompanied by six children of from twelve to four years of age went into the woods to gather berries; the day being cloudy, they soon became bewildered and lost, and at once commenced a fruitless attempt to find their way out.—All that day [Wednesday] rambled about, but night closed on them and still they were in the woods and unprotected. On Tuesday morning they again commenced their wanderings. It was an exceedingly cloudy, wet, gloomy day, raining from morning to night. To this inclement weather they were exposed the whole of that day and throughout the following, with but their summer clothing for protection. On this day their suffering must have been great, for they were wearied by Wednesday's exertions, shivering with wet and cold and almost exhausted with hunger, yet they kept on their fruitless attempts to get out. But night closed on them, and a most chilling, trying night it must have been. Exposed to the cold pelting storm, the gnawing of hunger becoming more and more intense, unprotected from the prowling beasts of that woody country, and despair of finding their way out increasing every hour, how painful must have been their situation.

The Hollidaysburg Register says that on Wednesday evening search for them commenced and was continued throughout Tuesday and night. On Friday morning some two or three hundred persons met and formed a line to "sweep the mountains," as a last effort for the discovery. But it happened that the young woman and children were too far to the right to come within the range of the line and seemed destined to perish. But kind Providence had ordered it otherwise. A young man on the extreme right of the line wandered a little from his true course and heard a faint cry in the distance. He immediately gave notice to the line, and after some expostulation a detachment started in the direction indicated, at about a quarter of a mile's march they found the little party huddled together under a sort of shelter which the young woman had made with broken branches of bushes, &c., for their protection. In their extremity she had stripped her own person to afford relief to one of her little companions, a little child of four years old, which was near perishing. They were all in the last stage of exhaustion and must inevitably have perished if relief had not been afforded that day.—Plebeian.

Good!

The McLean county boys who come here occasionally to do their marketing, refuse to touch a dollar of Wisconsin "Wild Cat."

In the sale of a clergyman's effects near Hereford, England, his library brought £3, and his liquors £ 80.

Our friend GEO. FIELD we notice, is delivering lectures in St. Louis on Free Schools, and on Modern Society. He is highly spoken of by the papers there.

Female Labor.—Shirt Making.

The wages of females in England are reduced to a very low ebb, scarcely supplying coarse food for the operative. The shirt making establishment of Silver & Co., in London, employs 2000 females at very low rates. The amount of the poor taxes, induced some societies called, benevolent, to bestow employment in sewing, upon the poor in the work house, as a matter of relief. Upon this Silver & Co. came out with a statement of the prices allowed by them for shirt making; from which the following is an extract:

Having determined never to employ work houses or any other establishments that were provided for by the public—solely, as they state, because they would not poach upon the manor of the poor seamstresses—they were constrained to reduce the prices they were then paying, and the profits they were then obtaining, to meet the evil; and they declare that the prices which they now pay for shirt making are, for

	s.	d.	cts.
Striped cotton shirts,	0	10	20 per dozen.
Printed full-framed,	2	6	0 do
Common white do	5	0	1 25 do
Butter do	10	0	2 40 do

In February 1840, they felt it their duty to themselves and to the public, to call the attention of the Board of Guardians of the City of London Union to the "monstrously low price" which that Board was paying to the poor over whom it presided, stating that in one of its workhouses all the female paupers were employed in shirt making, and were receiving not more than one penny for making three common shirts.

Besides this it was stated that shirts of the poorer quality, were made at the establishment at 1 1/2 cents a piece, and in the work houses, they make three shirts for 2 cents. How women can support themselves at these prices we cannot conceive.—Ms. Republican.

A young woman has been hung at Bedford, whose crimes had earned her the title of "the Female Bluebeard." She had poisoned a child and two husbands, and was about to be married again when apprehended. She had been heard to express her determination of having half a dozen husbands in ten years. What a beast.